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Annual Garden Guide

for 1930



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N.K. & CO

NORTHROP, KING & CO.

SEEDS and FEEDS

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Dependable Seeds Add to the Profit and Pleasure of Gardening

THE "overhead" cost of gardening is, in the main, the labor connected with it. The cost of seeds is a very small item. Everyone knows that it takes just as much labor to plant one kind of seeds as another—just as much labor to cultivate a poor garden as a good one. So it is plain that it doesn't pay to gamble with cheap or unknown seeds. In order to be of the best service to our trade, we sell Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds which have been dependable since 1884. There are no better seeds offered at any price. These seeds are sold only through dealers.

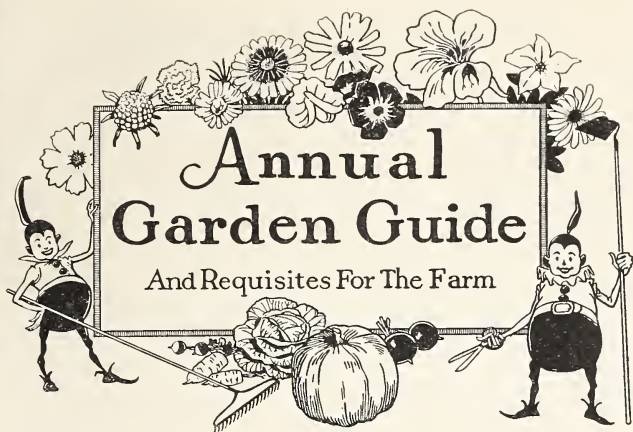
Plan Your Garden Crops To Produce All Summer

If your garden is small, the salad vegetables, radishes, lettuce, beets and carrots are most desirable. If you have more space, a few rows of beans, peas and sweet corn, with some tomatoes, may be added. Tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and pepper should be planted first indoors or in a cold frame early enough to have the plants large enough for transplanting when danger of frost is past. Vine crops, like cucumbers, melons and squash, take considerable space but are desirable additions. Read pages 2, 3 and 4 carefully, then plan your garden immediately, and make your seed selection early.

DISCLAIMER

As seeds, plants and bulbs are subject to climatic and other conditions over which we have no control, after once being placed in the ground, therefore we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.





YOU will find, in this book, all the varieties of vegetables and flowers popular in this district and each variety listed is suitable for growing here.

Everyone who has raised a garden during the past forty-five years knows that Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds have an excellent reputation for dependability. They are sold through dealers only and we are able to supply you this brand in any quantity or variety you wish.

Shopping around for seeds of low price is very unsatisfactory because a total garden seed bill is never a large amount in proportion to the other costs for labor, fertilizer, land, etc. and the whole value of your garden depends upon the quality of the seed. Your best protection in buying is to select a brand of seeds having a many-year reputation for producing large crops of good quality.

That's why we sell Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds and we are confident you will be satisfied both with our prices and with the crops these seeds produce.

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Lawn Seed—Inside Back Cover

The Home Vegetable Garden

The following article is reprinted from
Special Bulletin No. 69, Agricultural Ex-
tension Division, University of Minnesota.

Kind of Soil Desirable

An ideal garden soil has a rich sandy loam surface, with silt or clay subsoil. The surface soil should be from six to ten inches deep and free from sticks and stones, sods and rubbish. The soil must contain a large amount of decayed vegetable matter and a large supply of plant food. Soils lacking in plant food cannot produce crops of any kind, therefore it is necessary to make them productive by the addition of rotted stable manure, hen or sheep manure, or fertilizers manufactured from waste from the slaughter houses and packing plants. Some of the latter products are dried blood, tankage, and ground bone. These are called commercial fertilizers. They are usually distributed before the crop is planted or near the rows of plants and worked into the soil. They should not be allowed to come in contact with the foliage. An application of one pound of dried blood or nitrate of soda for each 150 feet of row once in the growing season may be sufficient. Always observe the growth of the plants or the color of the foliage as a guide in determining whether the plants need more fertilizer, cultivation, or water. All conditions must be properly balanced if maximum crops are to be expected.

Few Tools Needed

Only a few tools are needed in the home garden. A spade or spading fork is of first importance. The fork is easier to push into the soil than the spade, but is not so useful for other purposes. Push the spade down as far as it will go unless the soil is shallow and too much subsoil is likely to be brought to the surface. Do not lift the soil too high when turning the spadeful over. A strong rake is needed to smooth the surface, to break lumps, and to stir the soil between the rows. A 13 or 15-tooth rake is best for most purposes. A 6 or 6½-inch hoe is needed in keeping the surface loose. A strong line with two well-sharpened stakes is also needed to mark the rows when sowing seeds or setting plants. The stakes should be about 15 inches long with a long tapering point so that they can be pushed into the soil by hand. Wind the cord on the stakes when it is not in use. A trowel is needed when transplanting cabbage, tomato, and other plants. A small hand weeder is useful for working around plants. In many gardens a wheel hoe is necessary because so much more ground can be covered in the same time. There are many kinds of hand cultivators on the market. Some prefer those having a wheel about 30 inches in diameter and fitted with a sweep, or weeders. The flat sweep scours easily, and if kept sharp is not hard to push along the sides of the rows.

It Pays to Buy Seeds Early

Do not wait too long before getting the necessary seed. Unless good seed is used, the crop will not be a success even if the weather is favorable and proper care given in every case. Poor seed is dear at any price. Make every seed count. Do not buy too many seed or waste any.

Thorough Preparation of Seedbed Pays

It is hardly possible to spend too much time in preparing the seedbed, but it is not always necessary to use a team to plow a garden less than 50 by 100 feet in size. When the soil is spaded there are no dead furrows and no ends, sides, or corners left untouched. Use the garden rake to smooth the surface.

Seeding Should Be Done with Care

Before any seed is sown the land should be harrowed or raked fine, and if necessary rolled or planked. It pays to make the seedbed fine, as this greatly lessens the subsequent labor. Seeds should always be sown in freshly stirred soil, giving them an even chance with the weeds. It is well to sow radish seed with some of the kinds which germinate more slowly. They will come up quickly and cultivation may begin even before the other plants are up. The depth at which seed may be sown varies with the size of the seed. Celery and other very fine seed should be just barely covered with light soil. Carrot, parsnip, and similar seeds may be planted from half an inch to an inch deep; coarser seeds, such as peas, beans, and corn, from two to four inches deep, depending on the soil. If the soil is heavy or moist, shallow planting is best; if dry, the seed must be put in deeper.

Seeds Should Be in Drills or Hills

Planting in drills means that the seeds are dropped or plants set at irregular intervals in the row. Planting in hills means putting several seeds or plants together at regular intervals, not raising or mounding the soil. Sometimes an extra amount of manure is put several inches below the surface where cucumbers, melons, squashes, and similar crops are to be grown. A few inches of soil is put over the manure before the seeds are planted.

Plants Should Be Started Early

Many of the tender vegetables, tomatoes, peppers, and similar ones, and others for early use, should be started in the kitchen or hotbed early in March. The soil should be brought inside in the fall. This soil need not be very rich but should be light and friable. If at all heavy it can be made light and friable by the addition of leaf mold (decayed leaves) and sand. Small boxes, called flats, are filled with soil and firmed by pressing the surface with the edge of a board. The top of the soil should be at least an inch below the top of the flat to permit thorough watering. When the soil is ready, trenches for the seeds are made by pressing the edge of a board down about a quarter of an inch. Celery or other very fine seeds may be scattered on the surface and a very thin layer of sand or light soil dusted over them. A piece of burlap or other coarse cloth laid over the surface before sprinkling will prevent the seeds washing out of place, or the box may be put in a pan of water.

Seedlings must be transplanted before they grow tall and spindling. Transplanting checks their growth and helps develop a strong plant with a good root system. The little seedling should be lifted out of the ground by pushing a knife or dibber under the roots. Never pull the plants out because the roots are always injured by so doing.

Hotbed Lengthens the Season

A hotbed consists of a frame of wood or concrete from 10 to 24 inches deep, covered with a glass sash. Extra heat is supplied by a layer of fermenting horse manure from one foot to three feet deep inside the frame. The simplest hotbed is made of boards or planks 10 or 12 inches wide put together to form a frame the size of the sash to be used. This frame is put over a layer of horse manure about two feet deep that has been piled on the surface of the ground. This is much easier than digging a pit for the manure, especially if the work is to be done when the ground is frozen. A concrete frame may be used if the hotbed can have a permanent location.

Regular hotbed sash are made with the lower end partly cut away and without cross bars, in order that the water may run off readily. These sash are glazed with panes 8 by 10 or 10 by 12 inches, laid like shingles on a roof, with the lower edge of each overlapping the upper edge of the one next below. Storm sash are often used, but as the panes are larger, the loss is greater when one is broken.

Select a place for the hotbed that is sheltered as much as possible from the west and north winds. It should be near the house and the water supply. The south side of a barn or other building or a tight fence is usually a good place.

The hotbed should be started early in March. A pile of fresh horse manure two feet thick and somewhat larger than the frame to be used is spread on the surface of the ground. The frame is placed on the manure with the south side or end a little lower than the north. Manure is then packed around the sides of the frame to protect the bed from cold winds. The manure will give off too much heat at first, and it will be necessary to wait four or five days for the temperature to go down. The soil may be put on at any time. It should be from 4 to 6 inches deep. Thoroughly smooth the surface before sowing seeds or transplanting plants.

During the summer the hotbed may be used for cucumbers, celery, or some other crop. By planting a hill of cucumbers very early in the center of each sash and allowing the vines to occupy all the space when the early crops are removed, cucumbers for table use may be produced much earlier than from vines grown in the open field. Celery plants may be set late in June and allowed to remain in the bed until there is danger of severe freezing. During the early fall the plants may be covered with boards or other material. It is possible to make good use of a hotbed from March to December.

Cold Frame Is Useful

A cold frame is made in about the same way as a hotbed except that no manure is used to furnish artificial heat. Cold frames cannot be started until very cold weather has passed, the first of April is probably early enough.

Plants Started Inside Must Be Hardened

If plants started inside are to be transplanted to the garden, it is necessary to harden them, or, in other words, to expose them to the open air gradually, in order to harden the tissues. About ten days before they are to be set out they should be put in the open air during the middle of the day, or the hotbed sash may be taken off a little while each day. Reducing the amount of water helps to check growth and makes the tissues firmer.

Early and Frequent Cultivation Needed

The bugbear of cultivation seems to be responsible for most of the garden failures. This ought not to be so, for very little labor is needed to keep a garden in good condition and free from weeds if the work is done at the right time. The best time to kill a weed is before it appears above the surface of the ground.

Succession and Companion Crops Profitable

Nearly all parts of the garden can produce more than one crop during the season. Succession cropping means that one crop follows another in the same place. Companion cropping means that two or more crops are grown near together while small, and that as one matures, additional room is provided for the later crop. For instance, radish seed are sown with carrot seed. The radishes are soon out of the way and the carrots have all the room.

How to Transplant Successfully

Success in transplanting depends on several conditions; good healthy, stocky plants which have been well hardened off must be used, and the soil must be in good condition. Before the plants are moved the soil around them should be thoroughly soaked with water, and some of it should be taken up with the plant. It is also a good plan to cut back the tops of plants like cabbage and celery from a third to a half in order to prevent more evaporation taking place from the leaves than the roots can stand.

In setting out plants, see that the roots are put in fine, moist soil and well firmed, so that the small roots may find moisture quickly and be able at once to take hold of the soil.

Plants go into the field in much better condition from pots than from a seedbed. As pots are expensive, berry boxes, tin cans with the ends melted off, or paper pots may be used.

Plants Must Have Water

All plants must have a sufficient supply of moisture in the soil at all times. More water is needed for large ones, especially in dry weather. If water is applied, wet the soil thoroughly to a depth of several inches. The following day when the surface is again dry, cultivate thoroughly to form a dust mulch. This means that the surface is loose or dust-like, not hard or covered with a crust. It is usually best to apply water in the late afternoon or evening so it can soak in during the night. A good dust mulch prevents loss of moisture by evaporation.

PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLES

From Home Garden Bulletin, New Jersey College of Agriculture.

Name of Vegetable	Seed for 100-ft. Row	Depth to Sow Seed Inches	Distance Between Rows Cultivation Horse Hand Inches	Distance Between Plants in Row Inches	Average Yield per 100-Foot Row
Asparagus			5 ft. 4 ft.	16	15 bunches
Beans—					
Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 18	3	2 bushels
Pole	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	10-30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels
Bush Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	10	2 bushels
Pole Lima	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 36	36	2 bushels
Beets	1 oz.	1	28 15	2-3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels
Brussels Sprouts..	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	18	30 quarts
Cabbage	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	18	45-55 heads
Cantaloupe	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	54-60 40	48 hill	6-8 fruits pr hill
Carrots	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 bushels
Cauliflower	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	20	40-50 heads
Celery	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$	36 30	6	200 stalks
Corn	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1	36 30	15 or 30 hill	4 doz. ears
Cucumber	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	48-60 48	48 hill	200 cucumbers
Eggplant	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	48 48	48	125 fruits
Endive	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 18	56	65 plants
Kale	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 18	18	60 bushels
Kohlrabi	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	3-4	2 bushels
Leeks	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 15	1-2	300 stalks
Lettuce	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18-20 15	14-18	70 head
Okra	1 oz.	1	36 30	10-15	900-1000 pod
Onion Sets	1 qt.	1	18 14	1	140 bunches
Onion Seed	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 14	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 bushels
Parsley	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 15	4-6	90 bunches
Parsnips	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 15	3-4	2 bushels
Peas	1 pt.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	2	2 bu. (in pods)
Peppers	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30	18-20	5 bu. (6 pr plant)
Pumpkins	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	60 60	48	75 pumpkins
Radish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 5	1	100 bunches
Rhubarb	roots	5-6	48 48	48	8-10 stalks plant
Salsify	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 15	1-2	600 roots
Spinach	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	20 15	2	3 bushels
Squash—Summer	1 oz.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 48	48	136 squash
Squash—Winter ..	1 oz.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 72	48	75 squash
Swiss Chard	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 30	6	Pull until frost
Tomatoes	plants	$\frac{1}{2}$	48 36	36	4 bushels
Turnips	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 15	2	2 bushels
Rutabagas	1 pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 15	2	2 bushels
Watermelon	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	72 72	48	40 melons

Useful Gardening Information

Quantities Of Vegetable Seeds To Be Sown Per Acre And Smaller Areas

Artichoke	1 oz. to 500 plants.....	Per Acre
Asparagus	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill....	4 to 5 lbs.
Beans, dwarf	2 lbs. to 100 ft. drill....	1 to 1½ bu.
Beans, pole	2 lbs. to 100 hills.....	12 qts.
Beets, garden	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill....	5 to 6 lbs.
Broccoli	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	½ lb.
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	½ lb.
Cabbage	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	½ lb.
Carrot	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	4 lbs.
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 1,000 plants.....	12 oz.
Celery	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	1 lb.
Celeriac	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	1 lb.
Chicory	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill....	
Citron	4 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Collards	1 oz. to 2,500 plants.....	4 oz.
Corn, Sweet	1 lb. to 100 hills.....	12 to 15 lbs.
Cress or pepper grass.....	½ oz. to 100 ft. drill....	2 to 3 lbs.
Cucumber	1 oz. to 60 hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 1,000 plants.....	4 oz.
Endive	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	4½ lbs.
Gourd	2 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Kale or Borecole	¼ oz. to 150 ft. drill....	4 oz.
Kohl Rabi	¼ oz. to 100 ft. drill....	2 lbs.
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	4 lbs.
Lettuce	¾ oz. to 100 ft. drill....	4 to 5 lbs.
Mangel Wurzel	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	5 to 6 lbs.
Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 30 hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Mustard	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	
Okra	1 oz. to 400 plants.....	
Onions	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	5 to 6 lbs.
Onion Sets	1 qt. to 20 ft. drill....	12 to 15 bu.
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	6 lbs.
Parsnip	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill....	5 lbs.
Peas	2 lbs. to 100 ft. drill....	3 bu.
Pepper	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
Pumpkin	¼ lb. to 100 hills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	8 to 10 lbs.
Rhubarb	1 oz. to 75 ft. drill....	
Salsify or Veg. Oyster....	1 oz. to 60 ft. drill....	10 lbs.
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill....	12 to 15 lbs.
Squash, running	2 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Tomato	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	¼ lb.
Turnip	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill....	1 to 2 lbs.

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from Day of Planting the Seed

Beans—String	45 to 65 days	Melon—Water	120 to 140 days
Beans—Shell	65 to 75 days	Melon Musk	120 to 140 days
Beet—Table	65 days	Onion	135 to 150 days
Beets—Stock	150 days	Pepper	140 to 150 days
Cabbage—Early	105 days	Radish	30 to 40 days
Cabbage—Late	150 days	Squash—Summer....	60 to 65 days
Cauliflower	110 days	Squash—Winter....	125 days
Corn	70 to 120 days	Tomato	150 days
Egg Plant	150 to 160 days	Turnip	60 to 70 days
Lettuce—Heading.....	65 days	Spinach, average time	45 to 65 days

Number of Plants Produced from an ounce of Seed

	Plants		Plants
Asparagus	about 300	Kale	" 2,000
Broccoli	" 2,000	Leek	" 1,000
Cabbage	" 2,000	Lettuce	" 3,000
Cauliflower	" 2,000	Pepper	" 2,000
Celery	" 3,000	Tomato	" 3,000
Egg Plant	" 1,000	Sage	" 1,000
Endive	" 3,000	Thyme	" 5,000



ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. A large variety having bright green shoots, sometimes tinged with purple at the top. Very tender and of fine flavor.

BEANS

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A very early, beautiful, wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. Of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped.

Early Dwarf Black Wax. Excellent early garden bean. Plants are compact and erect and bear pods well up from the ground. Yellow pods, fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless.

Bountiful. A most desirable early green podded sort for home gardens. Pods long, straight, broad, flat and stringless for snaps.

Improved Golden Wax. The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Medium early, with long pods, round, fleshy, tender, stringless and of bright yellow color.

Extra Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod). Vine erect; pods, green, medium length; curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size.

Refugee. Late or 1000 to 1. Vine large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, very late. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality.

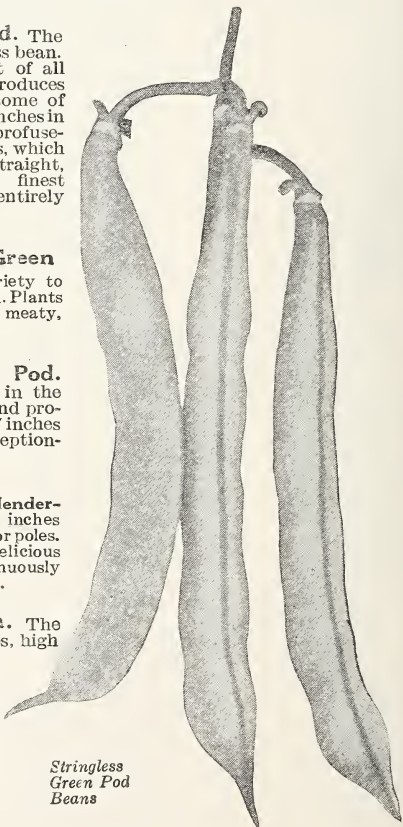
Stringless Green Pod. The finest green pod, stringless bean. The earliest and hardiest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants bear profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. An excellent variety to follow Stringless Green Pod. Plants of strong growth, pods meaty, brittle and stringless.

Tennessee Green Pod.
Brown Bunch. Popular in the south. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods large, 6 to 7 inches long, flat, dark green, exceptionally fine flavor.

Baby Bush Lima (Henderson's.) Grows about 18 inches high without aid of stakes or poles. Produces large crop of delicious lima beans, bearing continuously from early summer to frost.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The bushes are 18 to 20 inches, high of stout, erect growth, branch freely, forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter. Very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety.



*Stringless
Green Pod
Beans*



BEANS

Improved Tree. This is without question the heaviest yielding bean known.

It is not a garden variety, but belongs to the class of field beans, the seed of which resembles the well known "Navy" bean. On account of its snowy whiteness and its uniformly small size, the Improved Tree Bean commands the highest price in all markets. The plants grow upright and bear the pods well up from the ground, thus keeping them away from the soil and making them more easily gathered. Thirty pounds of Improved Tree Beans will plant an acre.

Golden Pod Kentucky Wax. A pole variety, very similar to the preceding, but pods are broader. They are fleshy and stringless, pods very long. Being early and hardy, it is adapted to the North.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality.

Kentucky Wonder Pole. (Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, very crisp, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. Very early, and the best to use in the green state.

Cut Short or Corn Hill Used largely in the South where it is planted among corn rows. Green podded, climbing. Poles not necessary. Short snap pods, fleshy and of good quality.

Burpee's
Bush
Lima
Beans



White Dutch Caseknife Seed is broad kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality used either green or dry. A green podded kidney bean which may be used for a corn hill sort. Long flat, green pods may be used for snaps when quite young.

Cultivation. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which beans are to grow. It is true that beans thrive on most all soils but greater results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained loam. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills two to three feet apart and four to eight inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew, as it will be sure to injure them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well.

Plant bush beans 2 inches deep in drills 24 to 30 inches apart, placing the seed 3 inches apart, or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart.

Good Seeds for Good Gardens

Since your labor in a garden is the big item of expense and the cost of seeds the smallest item, it is very important that the best of seeds obtainable be sown. Why gamble with seeds of unknown quality when you can buy Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds from us--the seeds with a reputation for good yields of best quality, since 1884.



BEETS

Detroit Dark Red. As early as Eclipse, perfectly globe-shaped, with a single tap root, smooth with small tops, skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade.

It is a splendid keeper, is not excelled in yielding qualities by any other sort, is exceedingly tender, fine and sweet and is unequalled for table use.

Early Blood Turnip. Roots turnip shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet.

Early Wonder. A selection from Crosby's Egyptian but a few days later. The roots are nearly globe shaped, uniform in size, with little foliage. The skin is deep red and the flesh a rich dark color with little zoning.

Eclipse. Makes rapid growth, top small, quality fine, larger than Egyptian, but not as deep a red in color.

Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip. A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown close together. They mature early and give satisfaction as a bunching sort.

Extra Early Egyptian. The earliest, turnip shaped, small, symmetrical, deep blood color.

Improved Long Blood. One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use.

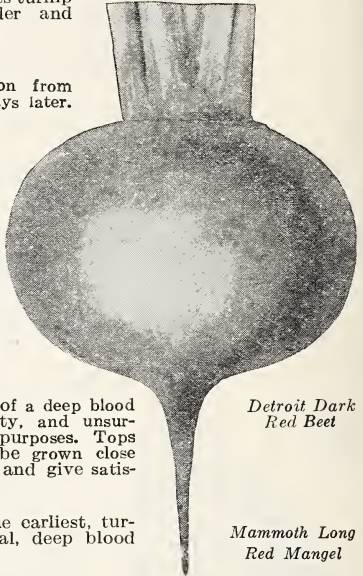
Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable.

Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard. Best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in the Spring will produce plants quickly, bearing thick, light colored midribs and leaves of splendid quality.

MANGEL WURZEL

Improved Mammoth Long Red. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Roots attain a large size. Produces an immense bulk and tonnage.

Improved Golden Tankard. We recommend it as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid. On account of its shape, enormous crops are grown. It is easily lifted from the ground.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Mammoth Long Red Mangel

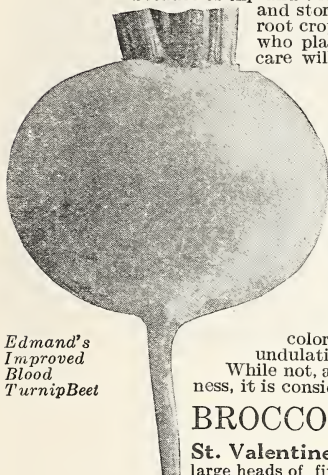




SUGAR BEETS

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White Mangel.

This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beets and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that every one who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop.



*Edmand's
Improved
Blood
Turnip Beet*

Royal Giant Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Rose Mangel.

Very similar to the above except in color. Skin is bright rose above ground and white below. Flesh white sometimes tinged with rose.

White American Sugar.

This variety at the present time has probably a wider cultivation than any other Sugar Beet. It may be distinguished by its brighter color and its lighter

colored leaves, which are beautifully undulating and scalloped about the edges. While not, as a rule, equal in saccharine richness, it is considerably more productive.

BROCCOLI. (Winter Cauliflower)

St. Valentine. A very fine strain. Produces large heads of fine quality, later than other varieties.

CABBAGE

Succession. About a week later than Early Summer, but much larger, measuring about twelve inches in diameter and weighing about ten to twelve pounds each. Heads are hard and solid and of fine quality. Fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions.

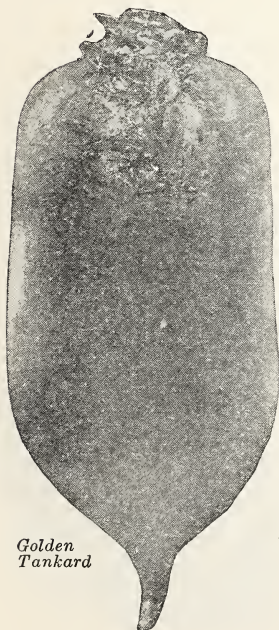
Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are very hard, compact, solid conical in shape. Few outside leaves. We do not admit that our stock has any superior, except Northrup, King & Co.'s Washington Wakefield Cabbage.

Early York. A very early variety. Heads, small, heartshaped, firm and tender. May be planted 15 to 18 inches apart.

Red Pickling. Earlier than Rock Red, but not quite so large. The heads are hard, keep well and are of excellent quality. In color they are deep blood red and are considered fine for pickling.

Premium Large Drumhead. Grows a very large, solid head often reaching a weight of twenty to thirty pounds. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A fine winter variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Second early, short stemmed, compact, with few and short leaves. Heads, large, nearly round, flattened, close, firm and very solid.



*Golden
Tankard*



CABBAGE

Washington Wakefield. No other cabbage of which we have knowledge has aroused such enthusiasm among cabbage growers as has Washington Wakefield. It has the same general characteristics of other Wakefield cabbages, the heads being conical with a rounded or blunt point. It is however, far superior to other strains of Wakefield cabbage, being nearly double the size and of better quality, and at the same time is fully as early. It has fewer outer leaves, permitting close planting, so that more heads can be grown to the acre than with other sorts.



*Early
Jersey
Wakefield
Cabbage*

All Seasons. A little later than Early Summer, but very much larger, about double the size, one of the most useful and profitable cabbages to grow. It does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. Heads are dark blue and being tender and fine keeping, are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during summer.

Early Summer. Forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average eight to ten pounds each.

Early Winnigstadt. Very early. The leaves are dark green and tightly folded, making it the hardest of early varieties. It seems to suffer less from cabbage worm than most sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well.

Holland. Most remarkable late cabbage yet produced, heads hard and solid—fine grained and tender. Entirely distinct in color. Very finest short stemmed type. The heads are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs. in weight. In point of quality they have no superior and they keep better than any other sort, heads being as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring as when put away in the fall.

Surehead.

Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, very hard, firm and sweet, and average from ten to fifteen pounds each. Certain to head, a good shipper and a fine keeper.

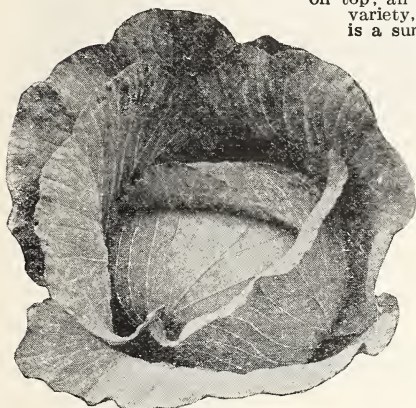


*Holland
Cabbage*



CABBAGE

Premium Late Flat Dutch. A low growing variety, heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market.



Rock Red. The best, largest and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color, averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight.

Flat Dutch Cabbage

Allhead Early. Earlier than any other large cabbage, larger than any other early cabbage. Heads deep, flat, solid uniform and very tender. An all-the-year-round cabbage.

Danish Ballhead or Hollander. A very late variety forming globular heads of bluish green color. Hard, a good keeper and shipper.

Improved American Drumhead Savoy. Plant is vigorous with short stem, has densely crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid.

N.K. & Co.'s Holland. This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. The heads are crisp, tender and sweet and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons.

Copenhagen Market. The finest, large, round-headed, early cabbage. It is desirable because of the uniform maturity, permitting the grower to gather and market the crop at least expense. Heads average about ten pounds each, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet.

Copenhagen Market Cabbage



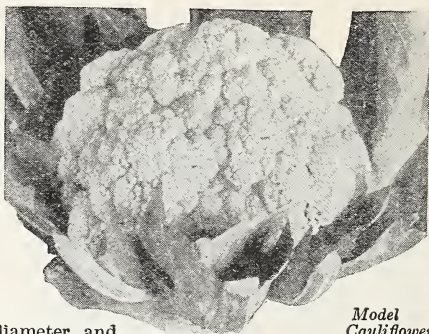
Danish Round-head.

An earlier, shorter stemmed improved strain of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are hard and very solid and mature about two weeks in advance of the Ballhead. They also average a little larger and heavier. The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender. Covered by a small amount of outer foliage. It is less liable to blight and shows vigorous growth even in the hot summer. A splendid keeper.



CAULIFLOWER

Model. In competition with all other strains the Model Cauliflower has won the approval of critical gardeners, being the earliest and best sort grown. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not spread. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. The heads are large from 9 to 12 inches in diameter and weigh from 4 to 8 pounds. On account of its close growing, compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts.



*Model
Cauliflower*

Snowball. Forms snow white heads six to ten inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting.

CARROT

Chantenay. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden.

Improved Danvers Half Long. This popular carrot, while not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils. The root is of a rich, dark orange color and grows very smooth and handsome.

Oxheart or Guerande. This carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn Carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet.

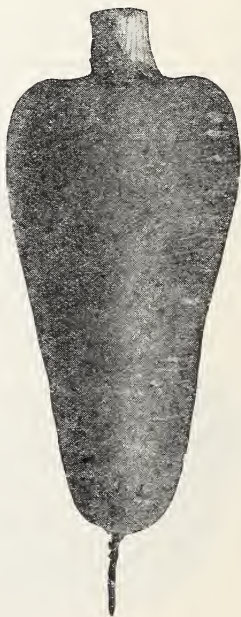
Mastodon Carrot. (For Feeding Stock.) Mastodon Carrot is not a table carrot, although the flesh is remarkably firm and sweet. It is not a carrot for the market gardener, but it is emphatically the carrot for the farmer, and once used, nothing else will take its place.

Mastodon Carrot is the heaviest cropping carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering them easily harvested. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield.

Improved Long Orange.

A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange. Suitable for the table. A main field crop.

*Chantenay
Carrot*



CELERY



Easy Blanching. Early, blanches quickly, vigorous grower, good keeper. Suitable for home or market.

Golden Self-Blanching. This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being extensively grown, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. Its flavor is rich and delightful.

White Plume. The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture.

Golden Heart. Heart is large surrounded by a solid stalk. Heart blanches golden yellow after storing.

CELERIAC

Turnip Rooted Celery. Large Smooth Large, smooth, excellent flavor.

CHICORY

Witloof. Also called "French Endive" and 'Christmas Salad.' The blanched shoots of this variety make a delicate and delicious salad.

Easy Blanching Celery

COLLARDS

Georgia or Southern. The standard variety of Collards, planted all over the South. Sow seed as for cabbage. Transplant when a month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

SWEET CORN

Peep o'Day. Peep o'Day Sweet Corn is one of the best early varieties grown. It is ten days to two weeks earlier than most other varieties and is not only early, but sweet and luscious. It is especially desirable for planting in regions of early frosts and short summers.

Golden Bantam. This variety is nearly as early as Peep o'Day, and is, we consider, the richest in flavor of all varieties. The kernels are large and creamy yellow. Those who try it will always demand "the yellow corn that was so sweet and rich in flavor." It is very hardy and productive. 5 to 10 cents per dozen premium may be obtained over the market price for other sorts. Include Golden Bantam in your order.

Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great productiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use.

Extra Early White Cory. One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long with eight rows of broad grains.

Mammoth White Cory. Similar to Early Cory, quite as early. The kernels, however, are somewhat broader and the ears average somewhat larger in size.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn



SWEET CORN

Early Crosby. A standard sort deservedly prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest of varieties. The kernels are very closely set. This strain is superior to any variety of Sweet Corn grown for canning purposes in the state of Minnesota.

Early Evergreen. This fine variety is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears.

Stowell's Evergreen. The best known and most largely planted of all the varieties. We are free to confess that Zig Zag Evergreen possesses all of the good qualities which have made the Stowell's strain so popular. At the same time, the Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long keeping qualities. Seed has been selected for its sweetness, productiveness, and large size.

Country Gentleman. This variety is often called the "shoe peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet. It is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you try this variety you will like it.

Improved Black Mexican

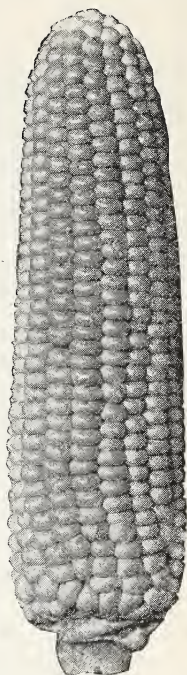
This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked, the ear is white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernel, but when dried the appearance of the seed is so entirely distinct from any other corn as to be always remembered, the kernels being of a deep bluish black. Every year we have a number of inquiries from those who have known this corn, but who have forgotten its name and remember it only as the "black corn that was so very sweet." The steadfast remembrance and desire for this corn has induced us to offer Improved Black Mexican. It must still rank as a late variety, but as it now matures nicely in Minnesota, it may be safely grown in almost any part of the United States..

SWEET CORN FACTS

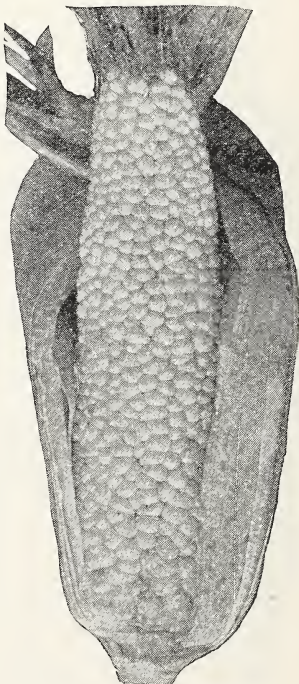
Market gardeners and private planters should keep in mind the important fact that Sweet Corn produced in the North is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties grown farther south. We do not think it too much to claim that nearly all of our varieties of Sweet Corn are easily a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere.

One pound of seed will plant about 100 hills; 12 to 15 pounds an acre in hills.

Note—For succession, plant Golden Bantam for earliest; Peep O'Day for second early; Portland for medium; Early Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen or Improved Black Mexican for late.



*Stowell's
Evergreen
Sweet Corn*



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn



CUCUMBER

Northrup, King & Co.'s Pickling.

It would be difficult to "make to order" a better pickling cucumber than this. Fruit is medium length, pointed at each end; color deep green. It is very productive. Flesh, crisp and tender, and covered with spines. The best sort for those who like a crisp, tender pickle.

Boston Pickling. Very productive, grown largely for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, bright green.

Klondike. A splendid slicing cucumber and desirable for pickling when young. Color is rich dark green. Fruits grow to a uniform size, about 7 inches in length and 2 inches thick. The dark green color is retained after pickling, making it desirable for shipping.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Fine for market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. Good for pickling.

Cool and Crisp. A strain of white spine similar to the Arlington but larger. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green. Fine for table use.

Davis Perfect. A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use.

Early Cluster. A desirable variety for pickling. Chunky in form and frequently set in clusters of two and three, borne in center of the plant. Crisp, juicy, white flesh with small seed cavity.

Early Frame or Short Green. Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green.

Extra Long White Spine. An extra fine variety for either greenhouse or open ground. It grows to a large size in a very short time and commands fancy prices on account of its fine form and appearance.

Improved White Spine.

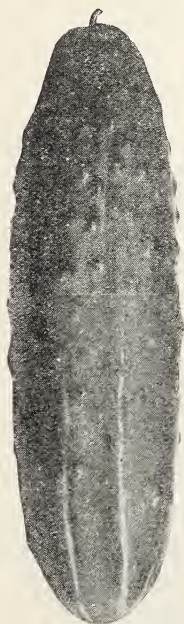
The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Color dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds.

Long Green. Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling.

White Spine Evergreen. A fine strain, bearing blue green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. The seed offered has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way.



*N., K. & Co.'s
Pickling Cucumber*



*Improved White
Spine Cucumber*

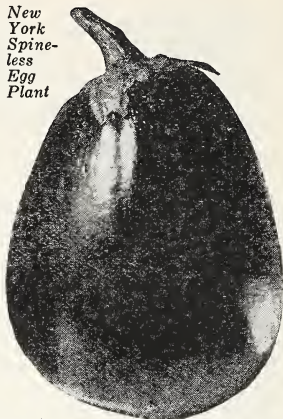
One oz. sows 60 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.



EGG PLANT

Improved New York Spineless. The handsomest type and most perfect strain of Egg Plant in existence. The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts.

*New
York
Spine-
less
Egg
Plant*



ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian. Large heads, leaves broad and thick and used for flavoring soups. Inner leaves, blanched, make fine salad.

Green Curled. Leaves finely cut.

HERBS

Dill. Seeds have an aromatic flavor and pungent taste.

Sweet Marjoram. Leaves used for seasoning.

Sage. An indispensable herb for seasoning.

Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. A tea is made of the leaves; A remedy for headache.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Dwarf Curled Scotch. This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor.

Thousand Headed. Large, cabbage-like leaves are very tender. Especially fine for sheep pasture.

KOHL RABI

Early White.

Very, early small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table.

Early Purple. A little later than the white. Color a bluish purple.

LEEK

Large American Flag. or "Broad London." A large growing variety.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled Used largely for salad, especially in the South.

Large Smooth Leaf. A popular variety with large, light green, nearly smooth leaves. Upright plant, grows quickly. Easily prepared for the table. Used when young, for salad, or later for greens.



*Kohl
Rabi*



LETTUCE

Note On Lettuce Germination

Growers of lettuce have difficulty during hot weather in securing good germination of seed either in seed bed or field and a practice commonly followed and recommended to growers is to soak the seed in pans of water for 15 or 20 minutes. Drain off the excess moisture and place these pans in the refrigerator. In 36 to 48 hours, depending on the variety, the seed should have small sprouts. The seed may then be dried just enough to handle for seed bed planting or may be fixed with dry sand to take up the excess moisture.

Big Boston. A large heading, forcing sort, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard, bright green leaves. Quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort.

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball. One of the best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves. When grown, forms solid heads which are crisp and tender.

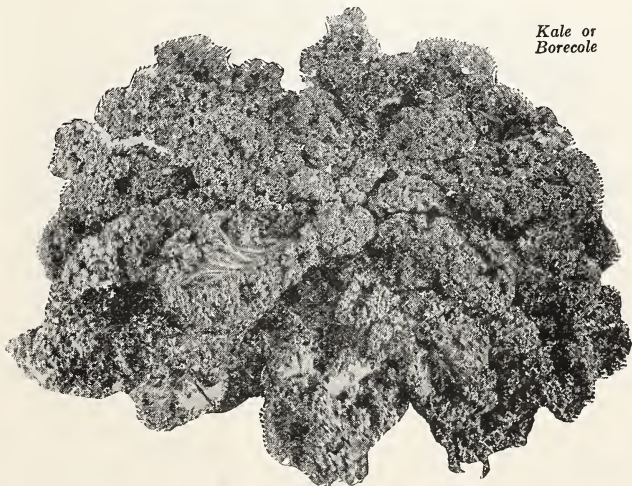
Crisp as Ice. The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice."

Early Curled Simpson. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads.

Grand Rapids. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot.

Improved Hanson Head. In all respects one of the very best out-door varieties. It is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts. In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center. It is of capital table quality, wholly free from bitterness.

May King. An unequalled variety for early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy and very quick growing. The plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, with the outer leaves folded closely, forming the plant into a solid head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average.

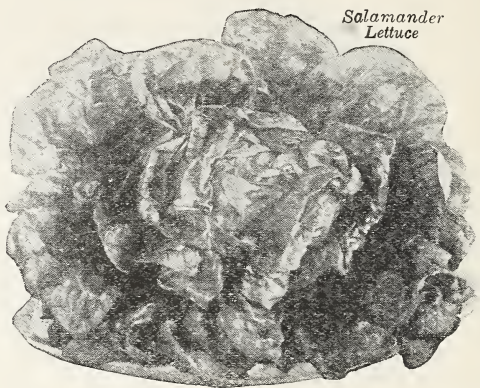


*Kale or
Borecole*



LETTUCE

Salamander. Forms large, solid heads of thick, smooth, very tender leaves of the finest quality. The leaves are broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. It withstands hot weather remarkably well and can be planted any time during the summer.



*Salamander
Lettuce*

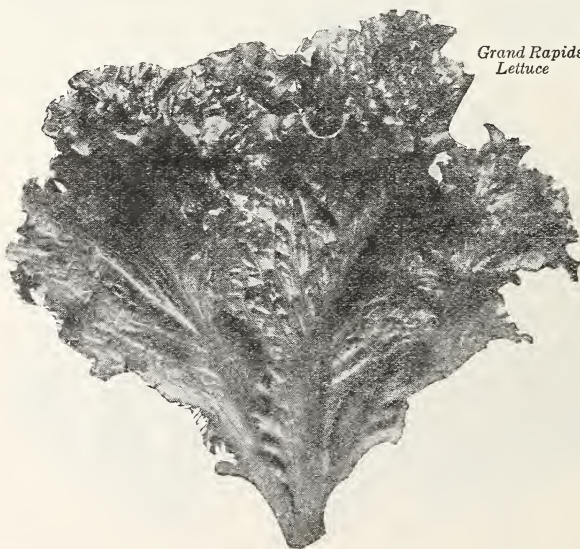
New York or Wonderful. Produces immense heads, solid as a cabbage. The heart blanches beautifully, being crisp, tender and delicious. Outer color is a distinct apple-green. A desirable standard summer lettuce.

Prizehead. A large, loose headed, thin leaved sort. The very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet.

Paris White Cos. A distinct variety, having large, compact heads, that blanch mild and crisp. The plants are of erect growth, as illustrated on page 15.

Lettuce Culture

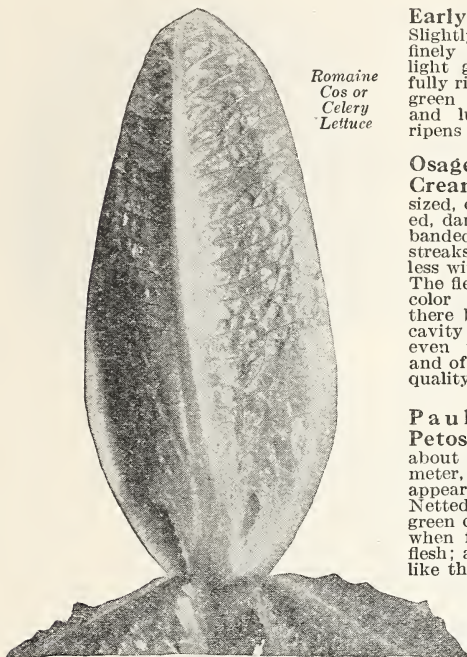
Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the Spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks until June 1st. Soil should be a rich sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1½ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 lbs. required per acre. With Head Lettuce, transplant as soon as the plants begin to crowd.



*Grand Rapids
Lettuce*

MUSKMELON

*Romaine
Cos or
Celery
Lettuce*



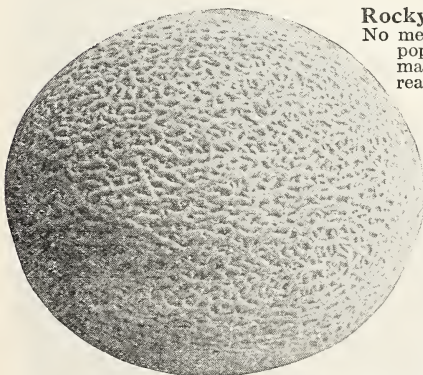
Early Netted Gem. Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin.

Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit, and of exceptionally fine quality.

Paul Rose or Petoskey. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh; a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity.

Extra Early Hackensack. Fruit weighs four to six pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. The earliest of all large netted melons.

Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg. Fruits are round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

No melon has ever been so popular in the large city markets and has sold so readily at such high prices as the Rocky Ford. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an abundant supply of fruit during the entire season. The melon when ripe should have a silver colored lace-like veiling, making it very attractive in appearance. The green flesh is very deep, very solid, yet so sweet and melting as to be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small.

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

The average weight is about one and a half pounds.

Tip Top. A large size late melon, varying in shape from round to slightly oblong. Pale green skin is distinctly ribbed and somewhat netted. The salmon flesh is sweet and spicy.



MUSKMELON (Cont.)

CASSABA—Golden Beauty. A melon for winter use or late shipment. 6 to 8 inches in diameter. May be taken from vine as soon as they lose the green lustre, but should not be eaten until the hard rind will give under pressure of the thumb. Flesh is white, tender, sweet and juicy.

HONEY DEW—A melon of distinct character, but with a seed cavity like the ordinary cantaloupe. Dull white when ripe. Thin, tough skin protects the flesh and keeps it fresh for considerable time. Flesh is green and sweet as honey.

WATERMELON

Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake. A variety very popular with home gardeners and shippers. Adapted especially to the South. Long fruit, light green striped dark green. Flesh scarlet with white seeds. Tender and sweet.

Kolb's Gem. Very large, slightly oval, striped with light and dark green. Rind very hard and firm. Flesh bright red. solid, coarse grained, but tender and sweet.

Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, red color, crisp, sweet and delicious.

Citron for Preserves. Red Seeded. Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear, transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh, white and solid.

Harris' Earliest. Sweetest, largest and best shipping early melon. Melon is oval to oblong; beautifully striped with green and gray; bright red flesh, which is sweet, tender and delicious. Melons weigh 20 to 30 pounds.

Ice Cream or Peerless. Rind thin, light mottled green. Flesh bright scarlet. Solid to center. Sweet as honey.

Klondike. The earliest. The Klondike is offered with the assurance of being, not only remarkably early, but as sweet, delicate and melting in flavor as any variety grown. The flesh is of a deep scarlet. Rind thin, not a particularly good shipping sort, but is emphatically the variety for home use and sale.

Sweetheart. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong.

Kleckley's Sweets. The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is rich dark green the flesh bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness.

Phinney's Early. Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender.



Tom Watson

WATERMELON (Cont.)



Angelino White Seed

The most attractive in appearance of all watermelons. Large with bright red flesh, red to the rind. Free of fibre.

Chilian Black Seed.

A desirable variety for home gardens, also for shipping. Fruits medium size, nearly round. Flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet.

Cole's Early.

An extra early round melon with solid heart, flesh of fine texture and good flavor. A good variety for our northern states.

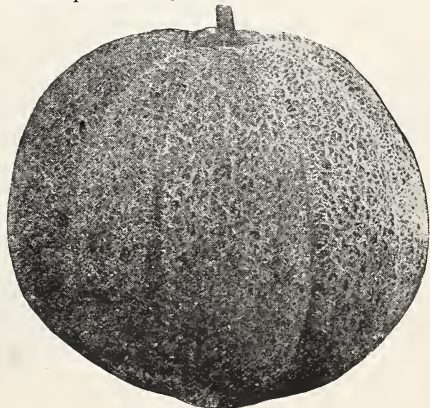
OKRA

Mammoth Long Podded. A heavy yielder. Green pods of great length,, very slim and tender.

White Velvet. Large, white, tender, smooth pods. Yields abundant crop.

ONION

Large Red Globe. This beautiful strain of Red Globe Onion surpasses all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities. Careful breeding has resulted in a true globe-shaped onion of great solidity and long keeping qualities; the very small neck not only prevents water-logging, rot and shrinkage, but also insures earlier maturity and perfect ripening down. The color of the Large Red Globe is a deep blood-red, extra dark, while the surface is smooth and glossy. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and unsurpassed in flavor. For a long time onions have been the biggest money-making crop for the farmer. It is true that the onion market has its ups and downs, like all produce, but at the average price of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. in the autumn, and the ordinary yield, onions give highly satisfactory returns to the grower. One often reads glowing accounts of enormous onion profits, yields of 600 to 1000 bushel are not unknown. With intensive cultivation, experience and skill these yields are within the reach of all in a normal year. A sound, well ripened onion crop can be put away in the autumn and held for 6 to 8 months under suitable conditions with a shrinkage of not much more than a pound per bushel per month. Experienced growers are careful however to plant a selected strain which has been bred to produce long-keeping, perfectly ripened bulbs. Globe onions bring the best prices everywhere.



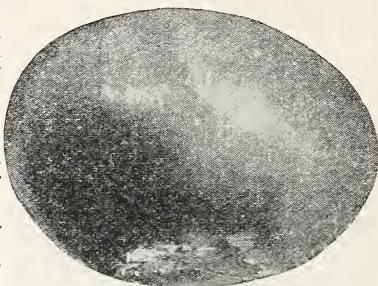
*Extra Early
Hackensack
Muskmelon*



ONION

Large Red Wethersfield

Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil.



Large Red Wethersfield Onion

Red Bermuda. Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color.

Large Yellow Globe. It is a large globe-shaped onion of the same general characteristics as Large Red Globe and will never prove a disappointment to the grower. If yellow onions are preferred, try this strain.

Yellow Globe Danvers. The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild.

Yellow Danvers Flat, or Round. Very productive, medium size, round, flat, early. Very reliable, small neck; thin, pale yellow skin. Flesh white, fine grained and mild.

Southport Yellow Globe. Very similar to the Large Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape small necks and heavy yield.

Large Red Globe. Matures early and ripens with thin neck.

Flesh is white, slightly tinted rose near skin, tender and of mild flavor. Skin is a bright crimson. A good keeper.



Large Red Globe Onion





ONION

Prize Taker. This onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size, onions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year.

Ohio Yellow Globe. A very desirable strain of yellow globe-shaped onion. The main features which distinguish this strain from others are its distinct and attractive shape; handsome, bright, even color; ripens early and all at once; necks very small and cure down very close. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep exceptionally well during the Winter. Although this was first introduced in Ohio, this strain is thoroughly acclimated and is suitable for northern conditions.



*White
Globe Onion*

Long Keeping Australian Brown Onion.

This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening and make no stiff necks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high. Planted with the Red Wethersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition

longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown.

Ebenezer. An excellent yellow onion of medium flat shape. Keeps all winter and is of mild pleasing flavor. At this time the seed is used mainly for raising sets, which when set out the following spring, produce large beautiful matured onions in July. The Ebenezer has wonderful cooking and keeping qualities.

White Welsh. A very hardy, perennial variety of onion used only for bunching or early green onions. Much superior to the Egyptian onion, which grows a tough woody stem. This onion is entirely free from this objection. Sow seed thinly in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. Perfectly hardy and require no mulching. Seed may be sown in late summer or early fall months for early spring onions.

White Portugal or American Silver Skin. Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniformly, with beautiful, clear, white skin; flat, good keeper, delicate and mild flavor. Used largely for pickles, also as a bunching onion.

Yellow or White Bermuda. The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening.

Southport White Globe. White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of pure whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar.

Sow one oz., of onion seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre.



ONION

Large White Globe.

White varieties are the mildest in flavor of any of the onions and are, on this account, often preferred for family use. Large White Globe is the most perfect in shape of any of the White Globe strains. Most of the White Globe stocks are marred by dark rusty streaks. Large White Globe is almost entirely free from this blemish and is the purest in color of any of the White Globe types. This is in every way the finest White Globe Onion in existence.

*Southport
Yellow
Globe
Onion*



White Barletta.

This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort.

Earliest White. A pure silvery-white onion for very quick growth, frequently maturing in seventy days from sowing the seed. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, with silvery-white skin; flesh crisp and mild in flavor. This variety is largely planted for bunching.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda. This new variety is a large, pure-white, flat Onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of Onions in the South, especially in south-west Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine.

Onion Culture

Onions thrive well in any good soil, although very sandy soils are apt to dry out to too great an extent. Probably the very best soil for this purpose is old land that has been kept up to a high state of fertility and free from weeds, fall plowed and thoroughly pulverized in the spring.

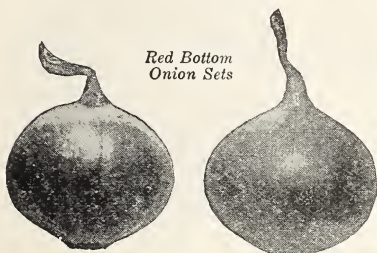
Sow the seed early in the spring, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. It is tedious work thinning Onion plants, so to avoid unnecessary labor it pays to plant seed of highest germinating qualities; then the seed can be sown a trifle thicker than the Onions are to stand and little thinning will be required.

One oz. of seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre.

*Yellow Globe
Danvers Onion*



ONION SETS



*Red Bottom
Onion Sets*

The Importance of Using Sets Which are Northern Grown

The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used in order to obtain onions earlier than they can be had from seed. It follows therefore, that Northern Grown Onion Sets will produce onions earlier than Southern Grown Sets. In addition to this, Northern

Grown Onion Sets are incomparably superior to ordinary stock, being of small size, very hard and sound, and are cleaned so thoroughly as to be free from trash and rubbish.

White Bottom. Small, solid and a beautiful silvery white; favorite sort in all gardens.

Red Bottom. Bright, dark red in color, even and dry.

Yellow Bottom. Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets. Fine, dry, medium in size and unsprouted.

Yellow Multiplier. Preferred on account of their earliness. Late in June they are fully ripe.

Egyptian Winter or Red Perennial. Hardy, for September and October planting. Orders filled in September. Ask for prices.

PARSNIP

Sweet Marrow Parsnip. This fine parsnip is offered with full confidence that it will be a prime favorite with all who use it. It is very fine grained and exceedingly sweet, while the peculiar "parsnip" flavor is fully preserved. The roots are unusually smooth and attractive in appearance. The best of all parsnips for the private or market garden.

Guernsey. (Improved Half Long.) The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality.

Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip. Our stock of this old time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price.

PARSLEY

Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time.

Turnip Rooted. The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The flesh is white, a little dry with the flavor of Celeriac. The foliage is the same as the plain parsley.



PEPPER

Giant Crimson. Very large, ripen earlier than other large sorts and are heavier as the flesh is unusually thick. Color of fruit, deep green when young, deep crimson when matured. Flavor is mild.

Large Sweet Spanish. A late variety bearing large thick fruit frequently 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Glossy red. Flavor mild and sweet.

Long Red Cayenne. A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe.

Ruby King. The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes.

Chinese Giant. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance.

Red Chili. Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for making Pepper sauce.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. A large, early, bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green.

PUMPKIN

Early Sugar or Pie Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies.

Connecticut Field. An immensely productive large, orange-colored, field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. Fine for family and market use. Grown quite extensively for stock feeding.

Mammoth Prize. The largest pumpkin grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper. If you wish to see just how large a pumpkin you can grow, try this variety.

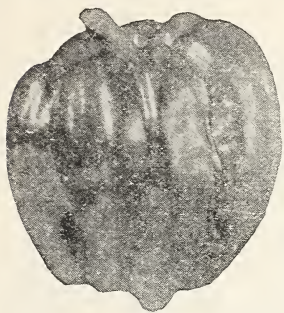
Winter Luxury. A splendid pie pumpkin, round, about ten inches in diameter; skin finely netted and beautiful golden-russet. The flesh is thick, sweet, tender, of fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the pumpkins keep well during the winter.



Turnip
Rooted
Parsley



PEAS



Ruby King Pepper

Alaska. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright bluish-green peas of good flavor.

First and Best. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Standard, white seeded extra early. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing from three to seven pods, each containing from five to seven medium sized Peas of good quality.

Little Gem. Height 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality.

Nott's Excelsior. Height 14 inches. It is of compact, dwarf growth and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average three inches in length and are well filled to the square ends with green, wrinkled peas of fine quality.

American Wonder. Height 10 inches. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Especially adapted for family use as they require no brush.

Little Marvel. Pods are a little larger than Nott's Excelsior, quality equally good. Large producer. Height about $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

Thomas Laxton. Large podded, extra early pea. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from three to three and one-half feet. In flavor this pea is unsurpassed.



*Early Sugar or
Pie Pumpkin*

Progress.

The earliest of the large-podded, sweet varieties. A dwarf plant with very large production.

Laxtonian.

Early, productive and very satisfactory. Dwarf variety but excels Gradus in yield. Very delicious flavor. Height 18 to 20 inches.

Everbearing

A tall variety producing long pods filled with large peas in mid-summer and later. Very prolific, good quality.

PEAS

Advancer. Height 2 to 2½ feet. Seeds green, wrinkled. The pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety.

Dwarf Telephone or Carter's Daisy. Dwarf, large podded pea, needs no brush. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder, and are always well filled with large peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and require no support.

Alderman. This is a very large podded pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are larger and longer than the average large podded sorts, and are well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. The vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep-green, straight, handsome pods averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others.

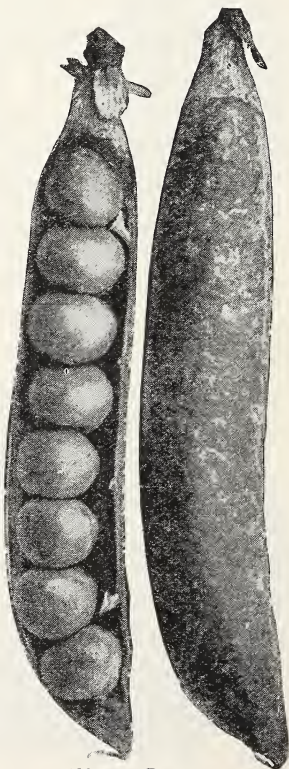
Champion of England. 4 to 5 feet in height. The standard main crop or late pea for summer use. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor.

Potlatch. A fine variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing 15 to 18 inches high. The long pods are a rich, dark green in color, often measuring six inches in length, with 8 to 9 enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the peas shell out is astonishing. Potlatch matures early and is unusually satisfactory.

Stratagem. Height 20 inches. The foliage is large and the vines strong and robust, requiring no support. It is very prolific and bears many very large, well filled pods containing large, dark green, wrinkled peas of rich, sweet flavor.

White Marrowfat. Height 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late.

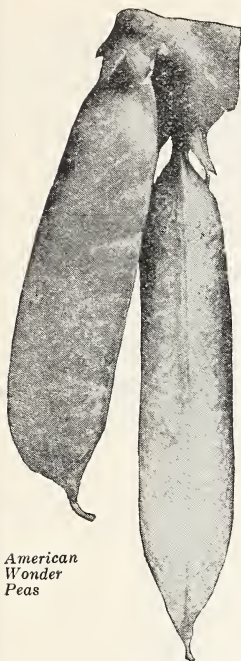
Telephone. This is in all particulars a market garden variety. It comes into bearing fairly early, yields abundant crops of large, fine appearing pods and peas are sweet and luscious. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about 3½ feet in height, are very vigorous and strong. Each vine bears on an average seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 65 days. The immense pods are straight, and of fine appearance, and contain eight to nine large, wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor.



Alderman Peas.



RADISH



American
Wonder
Peas

Scarlet Turnip White Tip. Popular because of its fine shape, uniformity, handsome appearance, crispness, and mild flavor. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass.

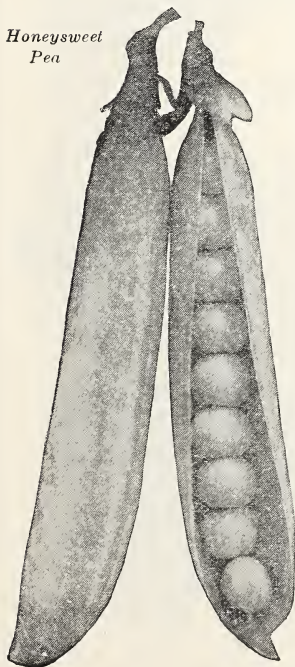
Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra, Forcing. This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks and they remain long fit for use. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor.

Early Scarlet Globe. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds long after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as Non Plus Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Round, turnip-shaped. Rich scarlet color, white flesh, crisp and tender. Grows quickly. Popular for early outdoor planting.

Sparkler. This quite distinct variety is exceedingly attractive, the color being rich carmine scarlet with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground.

French Breakfast. Beautiful, bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing.



Honeysweet
Pea

Long Scarlet Short Top.

Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown.

White Icicle. The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear pure white, making them very attractive. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size.

Radish Culture

Radishes should be grown on light, quick soil, given plenty of water, and last but not least, the right kind of seed should be sown. Radishes grow very quickly and if not supplied with sufficient moisture are likely to be pithy. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in the early Spring in rows 1 foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficiently to keep out weeds.



RADISH

White Strasburg

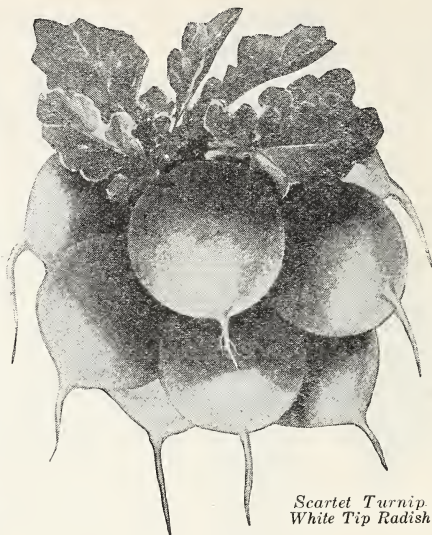
A large medium long sort, with heavy shoulders tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drought.

China Rose Winter

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant. Cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use.

Long Black Spanish Winter. One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardiest of radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture.

Sow 1 oz. of Radish Seed for 100 ft. of row, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.



*Scarlet Turnip
White Tip Radish*

RHUBARB

Sow seed in cold frame and in six to eight weeks transplant to rich, deep soil. Transplant again following season to permanent location, setting 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster.

Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor.

SPINACH

Bloodsdales or Savoy Leaved. This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth, with narrow, pointed, crinkled leaves. It is very hardy.

Long Standing.

This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark rich green.

Round Thick Leaved.

A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. A favorite with market gardeners.

One ounce of Spinach will sow a 100 foot row.



French Breakfast Radish

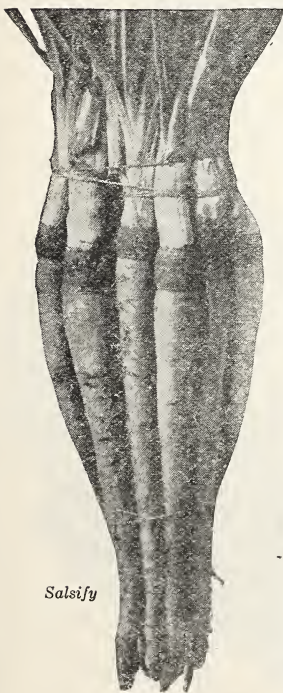


Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long.

Gregory's Delicious. In dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor, surpasses all other squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange. An excellent winter keeper.

Cocozelle. An excellent variety for many purposes. Enormously prolific. When gathered closely it will continue bearing all summer and into the fall. Survives drouth wonderfully.



Salsify

SQUASH

Improved Hubbard The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color, thickly covered with a rough, warty growth. The flesh is a bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all squashes, often weighing 200 lbs. and over. Flesh is rich and fine flavored.

Golden Summer Crook Neck. Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type

White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan) Matures early and will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. Squashes are clear white and of large size. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality.

TOMATO

Acme. Early and bears fruit until cut off by frost. Round, smooth, good size, solid flesh of excellent flavor. Does well outdoors or under glass. A good canning variety.

Beauty. (Livingston's) One of the smoothest skinned and best of the large sorts. The vines are large, vigorous and very productive. The fruit is large, uniform in size and very smooth. Skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Bonny Best. An early and productive variety, popular everywhere. Fruits are almost round, scarlet and borne in clusters of 3 to 5 in the center of plant. About a week earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel.

Chalk's Early Jewel The largest, smoothest and finest flavored, extra early bright red Tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The Tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; very solid and deep through, almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety.



TOMATO

Golden Queen.

A very handsome yellow Tomato of large size solid and smooth; very productive.

Dwarf Stone

or Tree. Vines dwarf but productive, medium to late in maturity. Fruit bright red, smooth and solid. The best large fruited dwarf variety.



Ponderosa Tomato

Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit. Stands up well even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor.

McGee. Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops where other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor.

Marglobe.. A wilt and rust resistant variety, of perfect round shape and beautiful color. Early, fine flavor, large size. Excellent for home garden and for market.

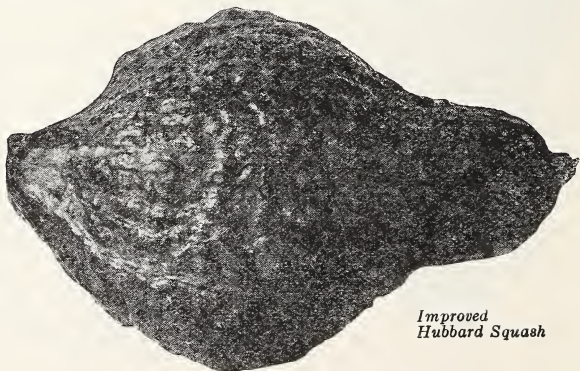
Perfection. Large, round, smooth, beautiful red fruit. Superior quality.

June Pink. One of the earliest varieties of Tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The Tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost.

Ponderosa. This is the largest fruited tomato and is of a fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more.

Stone. This variety is very large and of a bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack, exceedingly solid; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning.

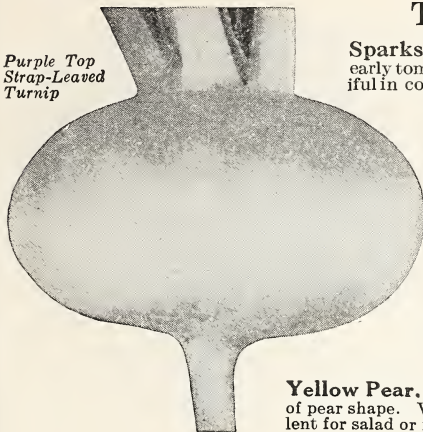
Trophy. Very large, late or main crop variety. Fruit rich, deep crimson, desirable for canning and slicing.



*Improved
Hubbard Squash*



*Purple Top
Strap-Leaved
Turnip*



TOMATO

Sparks Earliana. A perfect early tomato, large in size, beautiful in color, nearly seedless, very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost.

Husk Tomato. Makes fine preserves and pies. Also called Strawberry or Ground Cherry Tomato. The fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. Vines cover the ground and yield enormously. The fruit is enclosed in a husk or fruit calyx.

Yellow Pear. A small fruited tomato of pear shape. Very productive. Excellent for salad or marmalade.

TURNIP

Purple Top Strap-Leaved. A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color purple above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

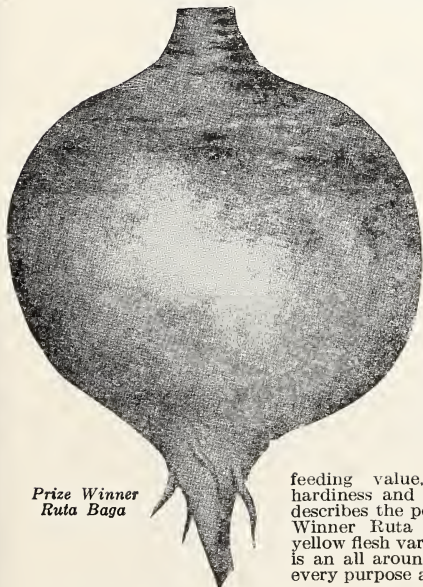
Purple Top White Globe. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market.

Early White Flat Dutch. A very popular sort for table or market; grows quickly; comes early; clear white skin, flesh juicy; bulbs free from small roots.

Seven Top. As the name indicates, this variety has a very heavy top. Although the turnips are of good quality, it is grown more for greens in late fall and early spring, as it does not winterkill.

White Egg. A quick grower; early or late variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild.

Large Amber Globe. Beautiful variety, large size almost round, smooth and has only one tap root. Fine grained flesh, sweet and free from fiber.



*Prize Winner
Ruta Baga*

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A hardy variety adapted to growing in the middle and northern states. Popular for cigar wrappers. Has choice texture and delightful flavor.

RUTA BAGA

American Purple Top. This strain is of American origin and is a purple top, yellow variety. Large size and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding.

Prize Winner. Short neck, small top, firm flesh, symmetrical shape, united with high

feeding value, great productiveness, hardiness and long keeping qualities, describes the perfect Ruta Baga. Prize Winner Ruta Baga is a purple top, yellow flesh variety. The Prize Winner is an all around Ruta Baga, suited to every purpose and every soil.



Ageratum, Blue. Rapid grower, early and constant bloomer. Very fine plant for narrow beds, borders, boxes etc.

Alyssum, Sweet. A very neat and pretty plant for edging, rock work, beds or vases. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer

Aster, Many Sorts Mixed. This very fine mixture embraces all varieties and all colors. The Aster is one of the most charming of all flowers, sure to give pleasure and satisfaction under generous treatment.

Aster Ostrich Plume Mixed. Beautiful wavy petals and large blossoms with long stems, making them ideal for cutting. Rival the Chrysanthemum in effect.

Aster, Imp. Crego Giant. Flowers large with very large, twisted, curled petals. Very fine as cut flowers: height, 18 inches. The colors are exquisite. Asters are especially popular for their beauty and lasting qualities. All colors mixed.

Bachelor's Button. Also known as Centaurea. Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular flowers. Mixed colors.

Balloon Vine Also called Love in a Puff. Grows 10 to 15 feet bearing delicate clusters of bloom, later round seed pods resembling balloons.

Balsam or Lady Slipper. Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Unrivalled for great variety and size of flowers. 2 feet. Many colors and combinations.

Blue Bonnet. Charming, easily grown annuals with long graceful spikes of blue pea-shaped flowers. 18 to 36 inches high. One of the lupines.

Blue Lace Flower. The flower heads are made up of small, azure blue flowers produced in flat, round clusters.

Bouncing Bet. (Saponaria) A pretty annual variety, 2 ft. high bearing masses of satiny pink flowers somewhat larger than Gypsophila. Excellent for cutting.

Calendula or Pot Marigold. Freely flowering plants of easiest culture, succeeding everywhere and flowering continuously. Flowers double, showy, and of large size. One of the best old-fashioned flowers. Mixed colors.

Calendula—Orange King. Outer petals slightly overlap, while those in the center are curved as on a peony. Bright orange color.

Calliopsis—Cor. Maxima. A beautiful annual with large yellow flowers on long stems. Prolific bloomer all summer. Grows 1 to 1½ ft.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Mixed. All colors.

Canary Bird Vine. A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of pure canary yellow. Blossoms somewhat resemble a canary bird with wings spread. Will grow in shade.

Candytuft. Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April, flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height, 1 foot. All colors mixed.

Carnations, Marguerite. This new class of Carnations blooms in about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Mixed colors.

Canterbury Bells. If seed is sown early indoors, may be treated as tender annual—but usually grown as hardy biennial. Produces long spires of bell shaped flowers rich in color.

Castor Bean. Tall majestic plants for large beds alone or with cannas, dahlias, etc. Grows rapidly. Start early outdoors or transplant.



Marigold

Chrysanthemum—

Eastern Star. Beautiful large single yellow flowers with deeper yellow center. Fine for cutting.

Chinese Lantern Plant.

A plant with showy scarlet seed pods which are easily dried for winter bouquets.

Cypress Vine. One of the most popular vines with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small star-shaped flowers. Suitable for porches, and window boxes.

Chrysanthemum Single. Not the flowers produced in late fall by florists. Blooms are of the daisy type. Fine for bed massing and cut flowers

Clarkia Double. Hardy annuals with brilliant and beautiful rose, white and purple flowers. Sow early as possible in Spring. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high

Coreopsis, Lanc. Grand. An excellent annual garden plant with large, showy, bright yellow flowers, produced in abundance from June to frost. Lasting and beautiful for cut flowers. Grows about 30 inches.

Cosmidium. A beautiful annual growing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. The flower heads are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter carried on long stems. Golden yellow with circle of orange around disc. Bloom all summer.

Cosmos, Extra Early. Cosmos is the showiest of our late summer and autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Crimson, white and rose. Mixed colors.

Eschscholtzia or California Poppy. A very attractive annual for massing, beds or edgings, profuse flowering, with fine-cut foliage, All colors mixed.

Evening Scented Stock. (*Matthiola Bicornis*.) A plant growing about 15 inches, and having purple flowers which in the evening and after a shower emit a delightful perfume.

Everlastings. Helichrysum. Also called Straw Flower. Large double daisy like flowers with large center and stiff overlapping petals. Several bright colors. Desirable for dried bouquets for winter use.

Everlastings. Globe Amaranth. Has handsome, small globular flower heads. When cut and dried they retain their beauty throughout the winter.

Forget-me-not. (Myosotis) A favorite old fashioned flower. Bears a profusion of dainty blue five petalled blossoms. Useful in planting among early flowering bulbs or in borders.

Four O'Clocks or Marvel of Peru. A handsome, free-flowering garden favorite, which succeeds everywhere. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors.

Gaillardia, Grand. A very showy perennial growing two feet, bearing a profusion of long stemmed flowers in combinations of yellow and scarlet.

Gaillardia. Annual. Very showy bloomer all summer until frost. Flowers large and brilliant red and yellow. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

Godetia. Easily grown, hardy annual, producing an abundance of cup shaped flowers with petals of satin like texture. Excellent for beds or borders. About 1 foot high.

Gourds. A mixed assortment of nine varieties. Excellent for a vine screen. The dried gourds are interesting and ornamental.

Gypsophila. Bridal Veil. Baby's Breath. Flowers in a few weeks after sowing. Its graceful panicles or dainty blossoms and feathery foliage are unequaled for making up bouquets. Sow at intervals during the Summer.

Gypsophila, Rose A quick growing annual with myriads of dainty, rose-shade, bell shaped flowers. Plants 10 to 15 inches tall.

Hollyhocks, Perennial. These wonderful flowers make a beautiful show in the garden, with their tall spikes of bright colors. The colors range from pure white to darkest maroon, some bright and gay, others soft and delicate. While hardy and permanent for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year or two as the flowers on young vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones.

Hyacinth Bean. A fine annual climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Grows 10 to 15 feet high.

Japanese Hop Vine. Fast growing hardy annual. Beautifully cut green foliage.

Job's Tears. (Coix lachryma) Ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves and lustrous slate colored seeds used for beads. Used with everlasting flowers in bouquets. 3 feet high.

Kochia. Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red.

Larkspurs. This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors.

Lupins. Among most beautiful of our hardy garden annuals. Easy to grow, bloom all summer. For beds, borders, backgrounds. 2 to 3 feet.

Marigold, African. Plants grow 2½ feet high, producing large, double flowers, about 3 inches in diameter, orange and lemon shades predominating.

Marigold, French. Very free flowering annual of easiest culture. Dwarf in growth and very effective for bedding purposes. Covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers.

Mignonette, Sweet Scented. A well known fragrant garden favorite. Sowings made from May to July will give a succession of blooms from early summer until frost.

Morning Glory. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing climbers in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation.





Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed. This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties.

Nasturtium, Tall or Climbing Mixed. Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock-work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included.

Nemophila. Splendid annuals about 1 foot high bearing clusters of bright colored flowers in shades of blue, white and violet—margined and dotted. Grow best in cool partially shaded location.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist) Annuals growing in oval bush form, about 12 to 15 inches high. In the fern like foliage are borne numerous large double flowers of blue or white.

Pansy, All Colors Mixed. A mixture of Pansies, unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World.

Pansy Giant Fancy Mixed. Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years, in the character of the largest Pansies. Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the large varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers.

Pansy Bedding Mixed. Composed of many standard sorts; admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free blooming.

Petunia. The Petunia is peerless among annuals for effective summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, by cuttings in late summer, for winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. All colors mixed.

Phlox Drummondii. Of all summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hot-bed. Mixed colors.

Pinks or Dianthus. One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. 1 foot. All colors mixed.



Zinnia

Poppies, Choice Double Mixture.

Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering Poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and as double as Peonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut-flowers or garden display.

Poppies, American Legion. A new single Shirley poppy with large orange scarlet blooms on long strong stems. Plants grow about 2 feet and are robust. The American Legion emblem.



Portulaca or Moss Rose.

One of the finest hardy annuals, of easy culture, but thrives best in exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced freely throughout summer. All colors mixed.

Salpiglossis. Painted Tongue.

Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early autumn. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop. Large flowering, mixed.

Salvia. A garden annual furnishing bright red blossoms in profusion from late summer to frost. Fine for borders, boxes etc.

Scabiosa, Mourning Bride.

One of our handsome summer flowers. The beautiful, double flowers are produced in a great variety of colors. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut.

Scarlet Flax (Linum)

One of the most effective and showy annual bedding plants, of long duration, fine foliage and brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers.

Salvia



Snapdragon. Readily grown from seed and is a constant source of pleasure, being in bloom all the time. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting many days. All colors mixed.

Snow-On-The-Mountain. Easily grown annual, about three feet tall. Crown of each plant produces small flowers beautifully set off by the top leaves, which are marked with broad white bands on rich green ground.

Stocks Ten Weeks. This Stock is one of the most popular annuals for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed.

Sunflower (Double Annual) These plants grow about 5 feet and at each leaf-joint is a short stem with a fine double flower. Excellent for a background.

Sunflower. Giant Russian. Immense single flowers yellow with large black center. 6 feet.

Sweet William - Mixed. A beautiful, free blooming hardy perennial producing splendid effect in beds and borders, with rich and varied flowers.

Sweet Alyssum. A very pretty plant for beds, edgings and rock work. Excellent for cut flowers. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer.

Verbena, Mammoth Flowering. The largest Verbena known, a single flower often being as large as a twenty-five cent piece.

Vinca or Periwinkle. Dark laurel-like foliage with pink and white flowers. Can be potted in fall and will bloom all winter.

White or Dutch Clover. Very desirable for beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting. Does well in most any soil.

Old Fashioned Garden. A selection of the popular annual flowers suitable for waste places or in any locality where the wild flower effect is desired. Should be sown broadcast for the best effect.

Wild Cucumber. The quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, etc., It will sow itself. Sow seed in Fall.

Zinnia. One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, They bloom early in summer, until hard frost.



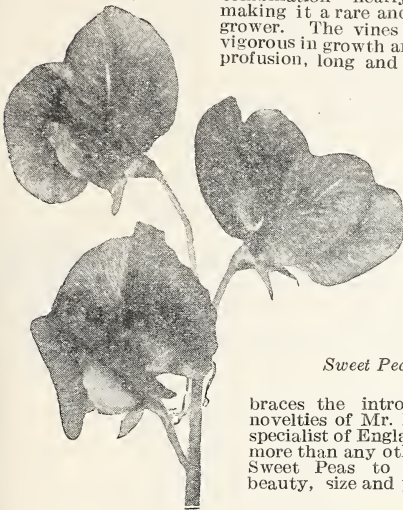
SWEET PEAS

Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Mixture

Spencer varieties of Sweet Peas have come into general favor so rapidly that the demand has been large for all Spencer sorts in mixture. We have included in this combination nearly all of the Spencers, making it a rare and lasting pleasure to the grower. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers

of great beauty, size, perfect form and coloring. Those preferring to grow all sorts together, rather than separate colors, will find this mixture unsurpassed. Also single colors.

LAVENDER, RED
SALMON-ORANGE
PINK



Large Flowering or Grandiflora

Sweet Peas

Mixed

This mixture embraces the introductions, including the novelties of Mr. Eckford, the Sweet Pea specialist of England who has accomplished more than any other individual in bringing Sweet Peas to their present state of beauty, size and perfection.

Single Colors

For those who wish to grow the separate colors we can supply the large blossom varieties in the following:

RED

LAVENDER

BLUE

PINK

WHITE

Sweet Pea Culture

Preparation Soil. Prepare a trench 2 feet deep and at least 1½ feet wide. Fill in with a mixture of rich loam and well rotted barnyard manure or 5 lbs. of sheep manure and 1½ lbs. of bone meal for each 8 feet of row. Cover with 6 inches of good soil and mix well with fertilizer.

Planting. Should be done the first day the soil is dry enough to work without becoming sticky. Sweet Peas require a long period of slow growth under cool conditions which are necessary for good root formation.

Make a furrow in the center of trench 6 inches wide and 3 deep. Sow the seed in this furrow in two rows, 4 inches apart and 2 inches apart in row. Cover with about an inch of fine soil and tamp down firmly. If soil is damp and heavy tamp more lightly than if dry and loose. After tamping, rake another inch of soil over seed. Do not cover seed more than 2 inches deep altogether.

Cultivation. When vines are 5 inches high, fill up the 4 inches between the rows with fine soil, drawing the soil to each side, covering the vines to within an inch of their tops. Do not cover up the vines entirely. After the vines have grown another 5 inches repeat the operation; at this time hoe up the soil outside the rows to a level with the soil around the vines, so that what was originally a trench becomes a ridge. Support the plants with brush or wire, keep the roots well watered and blossoms picked.

Enemies. For slugs and cut worms a little air-slacked lime around the young shoots will protect them more or less and sometimes the worms can be attracted and killed by putting a bunch of green grass dipped in Paris Green near the Sweet Peas row.

For plant lice or aphids use "Black Leaf 40." Nico-Fume Liquid or some other tobacco extract spray.



FIELD CORN

Sterling Seed Corn Is Fire Dried During Oct. and November Assuring Vigorous Germination

Sterling Seed Corn is all grown from Northrup, King & Co.'s selected private seed stocks, and under their personal supervision, then dried by their special process to 12% moisture before cold weather. Northrup, King & Co.'s experience of about fortyfive years as seed corn specialists has proven to them conclusively that no less care in selecting, growing and handling can produce seed corn which is of extra, dependable value to the ultimate consumer.

When you buy a bag of genuine Sterling Seed Corn you are assured of proper early maturity and trueness to variety, as well as vigorous germination. The Sterling standard of germination is 90% or better.

Evidence that their efforts in producing better seed corn are appreciated is shown by the fact that much more Sterling Seed Corn is planted in the Northwest every year than of any other brand. Ask for the Sterling Seed Corn Bulletin.

Central Minnesota Strains

Minnesota No. 13. The commanding points of excellence which place Minnesota No. 13 Corn at the head of all yellow dent varieties for Northern planting are its earliness, enormous yield and adaptability to a great variety of soils and climates. Considered by the experiment stations to be the best yellow dent corn for Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

Northwestern Dent. In North Dakota, northern Minnesota and in high altitudes this variety can be relied upon to mature before any other dent corn. Frequently yields 75 bu. per acre and matures in 85 to 90 days. Kernels red with yellowish cap. Ears are 7 to 10 in. long and bear 10 to 14 rows. Very desirable for late planting or replants. May be sown in check rows or drills. Average height stalk, 7 ft., 8 in. Our seed comes from stock bred up to highest standards.

Rustler White Dent. Early White Dent (14 to 18 rows). For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. Average height of stalk, 8 feet; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. 6 in.

Southern Minnesota Strains

Early Murdock or Wisconsin No. 13. Suitable for Southern Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. This is a standard and well known yellow dent variety in Iowa and southern Minnesota.

It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the deep-kerneled varieties. It is well established in type and is growing in favor with those who know it. It is one of the most dependable of the later varieties. It has a stout, stiff stalk which stands well in storms, growing 6 to 8 ft. high. The ears are borne well up on the stalk. It almost invariably yields well and with good care and favorable conditions, will give very large crops. Matures in 100 to 110 days.

**STERLING
SEED CORN**



PLANT DRY TO 12% MOISTURE
OR DRY TO 10% MOISTURE



No.
Dak.
Flint



Mercer
Flint



Triumph
Flint



Long-
fellow
Flint



Minn.
No. 23



FIELD CORN

Silver King. Also known as Wisconsin No. 7 or Silver Jewel. This variety of snow white corn is increasing in popularity. The stalks bear well, frequently two ears. The ears run 16 rows on the average, are well filled both on tips and butts and uniform in size and type. This Corn is best adapted for southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota, southern Wisconsin and northern Iowa. 100 to 105 days are usually required to mature.

Wisconsin Varieties

Wisconsin No. 12—Golden Glow. A popular yellow dent variety, developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Larger than Minn. No. 13—also later, maturing in 100 to 110 days. Adapted for husking in Minnesota and Wisconsin as far north as Minneapolis.

Wisconsin No. 8. A yellow dent strain developed by straight selective breeding from the Minnesota No. 13 variety by Wisconsin Experiment Station. Matures in 90 to 100 days and grows 6 to 8 feet tall. Adapted for husking through central Wisconsin between 90 and 100 day lines, also north of this territory for ensilage and fodder.

Wisconsin No. 25. An extra early yellow dent variety developed at one of the Northern Branches of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Similar to Extra Early Minnesota No. 13, but the ears have fewer rows and kernels are broader. Matures in 85 to 95 days. Adapted to husking throughout Northern Wisconsin where seasons are less than 90 days. A very useful variety.

No. Minn., No. Dak. and Montana Strains

Extra Early Minnesota No. 13. (Haney Strain)
A yellow dent which matures in 85 to 95 days. adapted for husking north of the 90 day line in Minnesota, No. Dakota and Montana.

Extra Early Northwestern Dent. A strain about a week earlier than the standard Northwestern Dent. Adapted for husking on both sides of Canadian border and for bundle feeding. Matures in 80 to 90 days.

Gehu Flint. This yellow dwarf flint variety was introduced in 1889 and is supposed to be a cross between an 8 row yellow squaw flint and Mercer. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall and matures in 80 to 90 days. The earliest yellow variety. Ears grow close to ground making it desirable for early hogging down.

Mercer Flint. Probably the most popular medium early yellow flint in the Northwest. Adapted to husking along Canadian border in the area having less than 90 days growing season. Excellent for hogging or sheeping down or where entire plant is fed to cattle.

North Dakota White Flint. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 ft., average distance base of ear from ground 1 1/2 ft. Average length of ear 6 inches. Matures in 75 to 85 days.

STERLING
SEED CORN



Rustler
White
Dent



North-
western
Dent



Minn.
No. 13



Ex. Early
Minn.
No. 13



Murdock

CLOVER

Medium Red Clover. This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weeds.



Mammoth Red Clover. This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flowers and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light sandy lands.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. One of the hardiest varieties known. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom. This valuable forage plant is now grown on almost every farm in the Northwest for hay, pastures, seed and as a wonderful soil builder. It puts more nitrogen in the soil per acre than 20 tons of barnyard manure. It makes pasture earlier than other crops and will keep them in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. All kinds of live stock soon learn to like it and make wonderful gains in flesh during the entire season.

Worn out fields soon become profitable where sweet clover is grown for pasture or plowed down while green. The crop is very dependable and profitable. The white blossom variety is a biennial and most popular with growers.



Dwarf Crystal or Grundy County. This variety is supposed to have originated in Grundy County, Ill. In the northwest it was first grown in the Red River Valley, in North Dakota, 1920. A biennial white blossom sweet clover that grows to the height of 3½ to 5 feet. Low branching, has finer stems than other varieties and matures earlier. Sow 10 lbs. of seed per acre.

Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom. This variety belongs to the same family as White Blossom Sweet Clover but it is not so prolific in growth, will not produce so large a tonnage, does not grow quite so tall, but is from ten days to three weeks earlier.

The flowers are yellow instead of white. For bee pasture and fertilizing purposes, we believe it to be equally valuable.

White or Dutch Clover. A low, close growing Clover: round, white heads, very fragrant. Very desirable for beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting and very rapidly throws up an abundance of leaves and blossoms. It is usually better to sow with other grasses.

Nitragin. A practical culture by which nitrogen gathering bacteria are placed in the soil along with seeds of all legumes such as clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, etc. In ordering always mention legume to be inoculated.





ALFALFA

Grimm Alfalfa. Bulletin 209, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, records that Grimm Alfalfa was introduced into Carver County, Minn., in 1857, by Wendelin Grimm, an immigrant from Europe. His original lot of seed, which did not exceed 15 or 20 pounds, was sowed in the spring of 1858. Several years passed before sufficient seed was raised to afford opportunity for distribution. The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station took up the subject and efforts were made to extend Grimm culture. In 1905 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture began to experiment with this variety and since then it has been grown in comparison with a large number of varieties and strains and in practically every case has proved itself equal, if not superior, to any of these in hardiness.

Cossack Alfalfa. One of the variegated sorts and shown by State and Government tests to be hardy and productive. Introduced by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station after visits to Siberia where he conducted investigations for the U. S. Government and State of South Dakota. This variety is in some sections considered equal to Grimm for productiveness and frost resistance.

Montana Grown Alfalfa. Montana grown Alfalfa is extremely hardy and some prefer it to seed from any other locality. Our seed is obtained in those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold of winter and thrive in high altitudes. It is highly recommended for planting in the Northwest. Recent experiments of both the Minnesota and North Dakota Experiment Stations have established the superior hardiness of Montana grown Alfalfa.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa. Commonly sold as Dakota No. 12. Generally considered equally as hardy as Montana seed.

Idaho Grown Alfalfa. Idaho Alfalfa is grown in the isolated mountain valleys of Idaho, at an average elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Idaho grown Alfalfa Seed is preferred by many.

Utah Grown Alfalfa. 80 to 90% of the Alfalfa suitable for planting in the northwest territory, usually comes from the state of Utah. This seed has been sold for many years under the generally accepted name of Northwestern Alfalfa. In order to avoid confusion, the leading seed houses have decided to sell all Alfalfa under the name of the state or states where it was produced. Utah Alfalfa is grown in the rugged inter-mountain country at an average elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Weather conditions thruout this section are unusually severe, being extremely hot in summer with extremely low temperatures in winter. Conditions in this inter-mountain country are ideal for the production of seed and the same strain of Alfalfa has always been planted in Utah since the first introduction by the Mormon settlers. By many it is claimed to be the purest type of Common Alfalfa and the many fine fields of Alfalfa grown from Utah seed thruout Minnesota and other Northwestern states, which have survived for many years, testify to the hardiness of this Alfalfa.

GRASSES

Timothy. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock especially, horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early spring grazing as it starts up quickly in the spring, and in favorable fall weather can be pastured in the autumn as well.

Red Top (Solid Seed.) A valuable grass for moist rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close. If it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red top is commonly known as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff and weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. Only ten pounds of "Sterling" Brand required to the acre.



GRASSES—Cont.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. Sometimes called "June Grass." From 20 to 25 pounds of "Sterling" Brand seed required to the acre when sown alone.

Bromus Inermis. Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring. 15 pounds of good Bromus Inermis seed per acre is sufficient.

Western Rye Grass. (*Agropyrum Tenerum*). (sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass). It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.



MILLET

German Millet. (True Southern Grown Seed.) Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

German Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre.

Siberian Millet. Earlier than either German Millet or Hungarian, and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstanding drought wonderfully and is about two weeks earlier than the German Millet. The leaves are very tender, making it excellent for hay. The plant stools to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust.

Common or Northern Millet. As stated before, Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the German (Southern Seed). It is usually cheaper than true German. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre.

Hungarian. (Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value. It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop. Frequently used as a catch crop. Excellent for a crop of hay, following such crops as early potatoes and barley, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields from two to four tons of hay to the acre.

Japanese Millet. Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high, stands up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. It does best on low moist ground.



White Wonder. A variety which has been found to be a heavy yielder as well as very early. The foliage is very heavy, the leaves broad and cure readily. Earlier and more productive than German Millet but not as early as Siberian.

MILLET—Cont.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing seed.

Early Fortune Millet. A most promising variety, of which astonishing yields are reported. It is very early, and is claimed to be rust proof, and that chinch bugs will not eat the plant. The seed is of a beautiful red color and distinguished in appearance, two or three times the size of German Millet. This variety heads in from 25 to 35 days. It gives a large yield both of seed and fodder. It can be fed to horses and other stock without injury, even when cut so late that the seed has formed. The seeds are smooth, the heads are branching, and in other respects this variety is similar to Hog Millet except for the color of the seed.



OATS

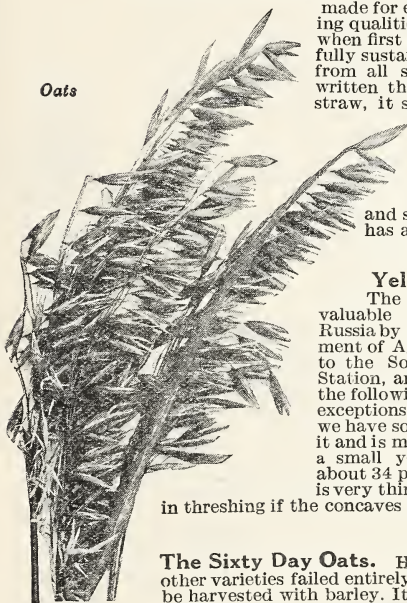
Lincoln Oats. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office. We believe the "Lincoln" to be as fine an oat as is grown. The claims

made for earliness, enormous yielding qualities and freedom from rust when first sending it out, have been fully sustained on every point and from all sections. Hundreds have written that, on account of its stiff straw, it stood up perfectly under

weather that caused other varieties to lodge. It is the best and most economical oat for feeding on account of its thin hull, heavy meat

and soft nib. The Lincoln Oat has a sprangle tophead.

Oats



Yellow Kherson Oats.

The original seed of this valuable oat was secured in Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some was sent to the South Dakota Experiment Station, and that institution makes the following report: 'With only two exceptions, every farmer to whom we have sold this oat is still growing it and is much pleased with it. It is a small yellowish oat that weighs about 34 pounds a bushel. The hull is very thin, being easily shelled off

in threshing if the concaves are set too closely.'

The Sixty Day Oats. Has made a fair crop when other varieties failed entirely. It is so early that it may be harvested with barley. It has averaged 40 to 60 bushels to the acre on the same ground on which other varieties gave a poor yield. The average yield of Sixty Day Oats at the Minnesota Experiment Station has been 64 bushels per acre. This is not a side oat.

Swedish Select Oats. Swedish Oats have given general satisfaction. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it has stood at the head of the list for several years, having been distributed by that station as Wisconsin No. 4. Prof. Carleton of U. S. Department of Agriculture says, "Probably the best American Oat."

Its habit of growth is so vigorous that on heavy soils it is likely to lodge, but for light soils it has no superior.

Victory. A medium height early oat developed by the famous Svalof Station in Sweden. An excellent yielder of the Swedish Select type, but in most seasons yields greater and better quality. This variety has taken the World's Sweepstakes at the International Show the past seven years.



OATS—Cont.

Silver Mine Oats. This oat has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielded. It is very hardy and prolific and yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. The heads are very large in proportion to its stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which seems to prevent lodging.



Iowa No. 103 Oats or White Kherson. Originating from stock bred by the Iowa Agricultural College, the Iowa 103 Oat has proved its value as a heavy-cropper. One hundred bushels per acre is not unusual.

The grain is not large but is plump and heavy, with a thin hull. During growth the yield is deceiving but the results at threshing time prove its value as a prolific producer of grain high in food value. The straw is of excellent strength and on good soil stands up unusually well.

WHEAT

Marquis Wheat. Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest for the northwestern spring wheat territory. It is a week to ten days earlier than Blue Stem or Red Fife Wheat. These ten days mean much, avoiding rust, smut, hot winds and lodging. As a heavy yielder, it exceeds Red Fife or Blue Stem by five to ten bushels per acre. This extra yield pays for the cost of seed, several times over. Marquis Wheat grades No. 1 Hard and is of splendid appearance. Millers prefer this variety because of its splendid milling qualities and high gluten content. Marquis is a beardless wheat, having smooth, yellow chaff. The kernel is flinty, very dark red and more plump than Red Fife. It weighs 62 to 64 lbs. per bushel.

Durum or Macaroni Wheat. Out-yields any other variety of Spring Wheat and has proved to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other wheat will endure. In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach; is almost hail proof owing to the tightness of the hull.

BARLEY

Manshury Barley. Manshury Barley represents the combined efforts of Experiment Stations and barley experts to produce a variety which will yield plump grains with the greatest protein content, as well as strong, stiff straw and long, well filled heads. In quality, both as to feeding value and for malting purposes, no other barley excels it. It yields abundantly. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is stiff and strong. Seldom does a field of this grain lodge. The heads are long and well filled, grain plump and of best quality.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley.

Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel.

Improved White Hulless Barley. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. Those seasons in which wheat failed, White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

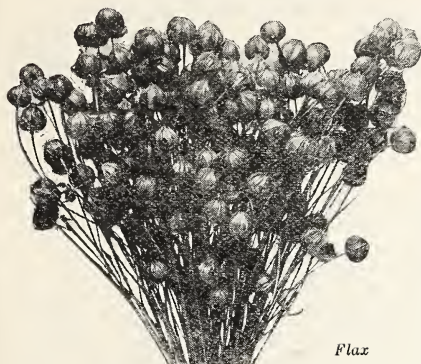
Velvet Barley. (Smooth Awned, Minnesota No. 447)

This variety was developed by the Minnesota Experiment Station to answer a demand for a barley not having the old objectionable saw toothed beards. A cross between six rowed varieties and a black smooth awned variety from abroad. Yields well and is resistant to the spot blotch disease.



Marquis Wheat

Speltz or Emmer. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity.



Flax

Northland Brand Seed Flax.

Prof. Bolley of the N.D. Experiment Station especially recommends "plump, bright colored seeds—because they probably grew upon strong or vigorous mother plants and are thus not likely to be internally diseased." Northland Brand Flax is meeting with approval throughout the Northwest. It ripens in mid-season and under favorable conditions, yields splendidly. Cleaning Flax so as to make it suitable for seed is an expensive operation, requiring

special machinery and often involves considerable waste, but we take great care to do this thoroughly. Send for sample and note its splendid quality.

Bison. A new large seeded Wilt Resistant Variety, developed by the North Dakota Experiment Station. This variety has proven more satisfactory than any other for growing particularly on older farms in Minnesota and Dakota. Will bring a premium on the market on account of greater oil content.

Japanese Buckwheat. Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety. Usually commands a premium over Silver Hull.

Silver Hull Buckwheat. This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a ready sale. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels an acre.

Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Ruta Baga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine.

A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green food an acre.

Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. When rape is sown broad cast, 5 lbs. of seed an acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say thirty inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 lbs. an acre will be enough. Ask for prices.

SOY BEANS

This crop has become quite popular in the Northwest during the last few years, due to the discovery of early maturing varieties. For a long time it has been grown extensively in the south. Soy Beans are grown for hay, ensilage, grain and soil improvement. They produce a quality of hay equal in feeding value to Alfalfa and are valuable for planting where Clover has winter killed. For silage they are planted with corn using about 10 pounds of seed per acre, producing silage of higher feeding value than corn alone. The ground beans are equal to or better than Oil Meal for mixing with home grown grains to balance the dairy ration. Being a legume, like Clover, Soy Beans improve the soil on which they are grown. Sometimes they are plowed under as a green manure crop.



SOY BEANS—Cont.

Early Wisconsin Black. One of the earliest maturing varieties adapted to light soils of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, also North Dakota and Montana. They grow about 24 to 30 inches high and are valuable for grain and hogging down.

Manchu. A medium early yellow variety with black eye on the seed. Somewhat stockier and larger than Ito San and preferred for ensilage and grain. The most popular variety at the present time in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and South Dakota.



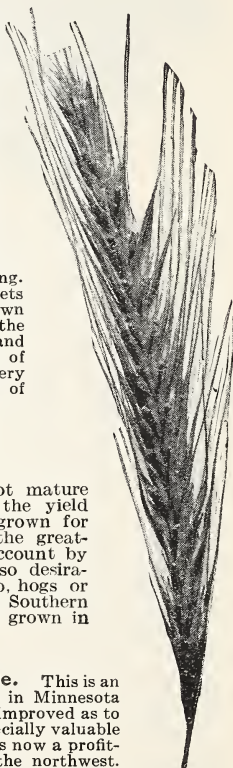
Spring Rye. True Stock, Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. Sow seed same time as other spring grain. Does not grow quite so large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well and grain is of fine quality.

Sudan Grass. A very valuable introduction coming from the Sudan in Africa. Sudan is especially adapted to the dry hot sections of the southwest. However, it is now grown quite extensively in many sections of the north where it will produce a heavy tonnage of hay in 50 to 60 days from time of planting. The crop is handled much the same as the millets using 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre sown broadcast about June 1st. Sudan belongs to the sorghum family of plants—is rich in sugar—and frequently makes two cuttings of hay or one of hay followed by good pasture. Sudan is very sensitive to frost but flourishes regardless of heat and drought.

AMBER CANE

Southern Cane. This variety does not mature so early as the Minnesota Sorghum, but the yield is very much heavier. When Sorghum is grown for fodder only, the Southern Cane will give the greatest tonnage and is usually grown on that account by dairymen, to feed their milch cows. It is also desirable when grown as a pasture plant for sheep, hogs or cattle. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Southern Cane is not suitable for making syrup when grown in the North, but for feed is splendid.

Minnesota Sorghum or Amber Cane. This is an early variety of sorghum that was originated in Minnesota and has been, by careful selection, very much improved as to its sugar content during recent years. It is especially valuable for the manufacture of sorghum syrup which is now a profitable and staple product on many farms in the northwest. Our seed stock comes from an extensive grower in Minnesota who is equipped with up-to-date machinery for making high quality syrup and selecting quality seed. Many stockmen prefer to plant the Minnesota sorghum for forage purposes because of its earliness and high sugar content. It produces a tonnage almost equal to the southern sorghum and makes a crop of seed of high feeding value in addition to the forage. Plant in drill rows and cultivate the same as corn.



Spring Rye

FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas, Yellow. Height of vine 3 ½ to 4 ft. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other pea growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. Ask for prices.

Canada Field Peas, Green. Height of vine 3 ½ to 4 ft. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green in color instead of yellow. Ask for prices.



Better Sweet Peas

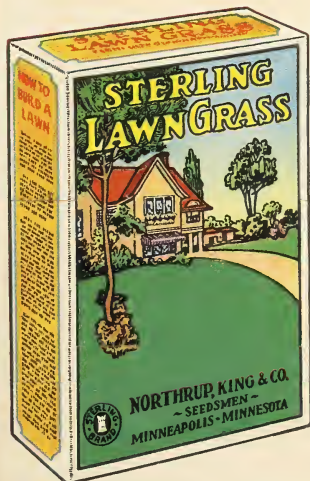
THIS excellent climber is one of the most popular of garden flowers, because of its wonderful bloom, fragrance and usefulness as a cut flower. Northrup, King & Co. have made a specialty of Sweet Peas for a great many years and the seeds offered by them are as fine as it is possible to grow. They are obtainable either in packets or bulk.

Read the cultural instructions given in this book under the heading "Sweet Peas" and the descriptions of the two leading types, Spencers and Grandifloras. Then purchase your seed early and plant it as early as the soil can be worked without being sticky. Sweet Peas require more care in planting than other flowers but they repay you for it.



Sterling Lawn Seed

For A Permanent Lawn of Fine Texture



This is a mixture of several perennial, fibrous rooted grasses which thrive in close growth. It produces a dense turf of beautiful dark green shade.

Do not confuse this mixture with those sold at low prices. If you want a permanent, good looking lawn you will be money ahead in sowing Sterling Lawn Seed because of the fine quality of each variety of seed in it, and because it is all seed — no waste in dust and chaff. Sold in cartons containing one pound net, and in cotton bags.

Grow Your Own Summer Flowers



Everyone enjoys flowers in the yard. All the old favorites as well as the more recent additions to the list of annuals are obtainable from us in Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds. Choose some for cutting, some for climbing, some for tall beds, and some for borders. Give the children a flower garden, too.

Annual
Flowers
Are
Easy To
Grow